

3

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

TWENTY-FIRST

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OF THE

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY,

HELD

ON THE 12th FEBRUARY, 1840,

WITH

The Report

AND

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

Society Instituted February, 1819.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. PEARSON, 36, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

—
1840.

RESOLVED,

4th.—That the Society present their thanks to Wm. Cooke, M.D. for the attention he has shown in the performance of the duties of Treasurer during the past year.

RESOLVED,

5th.—That Dr. Bull, the Librarian, is well entitled to the thanks of the Society, for his efforts to render the Library increasingly useful to the members.

RESOLVED,

6th.—That we are highly indebted to the Council for the services, they have rendered to this Society during the past year.

RESOLVED,

7th.—That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Secretaries, Dr. H. Marshall Hughes and Miles Beale, Esq.

The Ballotting Lists were then delivered in and the Officers elected.

RESOLVED,

8th.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman.

OFFICERS
OF THE
HUNTERIAN SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR 1840.

President,
JOHN SCOTT, Esq.

Vice-Presidents,
J. T. CONQUEST, M.D., F.L.S. | T. B. CURLING, Esq.
WILLIAM COOKE, M.D. | H. GREENWOOD, Esq.

Treasurer,
WILLIAM COOKE, M.D.

For the Oration of 1841,
S. ASHWELL, M.D.

Librarian,
T. BULL, M.D.

Secretaries,
H. MARSHALL HUGHES, M.D. | MILES BEALE, Esq.

Council,
JOHN ADAMS, Esq. | CHARLES LAW, Esq.
G. H. BARLOW, M.D. | J. ROBERTS, Esq.
H. BLENKARNE, Esq. | S. SOLLY, Esq. F.R.S.
A. BORLAND, M.D. | J. THOMSON, M.D.
T. BROWN, Esq. | A. TWEEDIE, Esq.
J. C. W. LEVER, Esq. | D. H. WALNE, Esq.

Collector,
Mr. T. WEST.

Stewards for the Anniversary Dinner, 1841.

J. E. BEALE, Esq.	J. C. W. LEVER, Esq.
T. BELL, Esq.	H. OLDHAM, Esq.
E. COCK, Esq.	G. O. REES, M. D.
B. B. COOPER, Esq.	J. SCOTT, Esq.
H. GREENWOOD, Esq.	S. SOLLY, Esq.
J. HILTON, Esq.	D. H. WALNE, Esq.

M E E T I N G S
O F T H E
H U N T E R I A N S O C I E T Y,
HELD AT
No. 4, BLOMFIELD STREET, FINSBURY.



1840.			1841		
MARCH....	4	C	NOVEMBER	4	C
,,	18		,,	18	
APRIL	1	C	DECEMBER	2	C
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MAY.....	13	C			
,,	27		JANUARY..	13	C
JUNE	10	C	,,	27	
,,	24		FEBRUARY	10	C Annual Election.
OCTOBER ..	7	C	,,	17	Anniversary Dinner.
,,	21				

At the Meetings of the Society, the Chair is taken at
8 o'Clock PRECISELY.

C. Meetings of Council, when the Chair is taken at Half-past
7 o'Clock PRECISELY.

R E P O R T

P R E S E N T E D B Y T H E C O U N C I L T O T H E

T W E N T Y - F I R S T A N N I V E R S A R Y M E E T I N G

O F T H E

H U N T E R I A N S O C I E T Y,

H E L D A T

No. 4, Blomfield Street, Feb. 12, 1840.

I N presenting their Report on the present occasion, the Council are reminded that the Hunterian Society has completed the twenty-first year of its existence, an important era in the life of an individual, and one, in the history of a Society, at which a judgment may fairly be looked for, whether or no its original constitution were such as to promise to it length of days, whether there exist among its members, that consent of purpose and action combined, which ensures utility, and whether the spirit which animates the whole body, be such as imparts at once both light and life.

The Council feel and know, that they may with confidence refer to the past, as a promise of the future, that they may advance the successful working of the Society, in proof of the care with which it was originally formed, and of the zeal with which it continues to be

supported : and further, they are sure they may adduce the year now past, as equally fruitful in important discussions and practical results, as any former year ; as one, marked rather especially, by a full attendance of members, and distinguished by several valuable written communications. If, for the attainment of certain objects, a Society like the Hunterian were felt to be required in this part of the metropolis twenty-one years ago, the increased number of practitioners since that time, and still more, the vast increase of information in every department of science, and of medical science in particular, would prove its additional necessity at the present day. Without some means, more ready than books, more familiar than writing, of making the knowledge of one the property of all,—with such numerous discoveries connected with our own department of philosophy, and with such a “pressure from without,” as exists in the intelligence of society at large, the medical man is continually in danger of finding his stock of knowledge has not been kept *au courant*. The questions, be it remembered, of the chemistry of the fluids, and the minute structure of the solids of the body,—the functions of the nerves, and the uses of the brain,—the statistics of health and disease—the analogies furnished by comparative anatomy and physiology throughout the organized world—the gradual development of the vital phenomena—these, and numberless other questions are now the subjects of popular study. Who among us has not experienced that it is to the medical, rather than to

any other *Adviser*, that the public looks for information upon points thus extensive and recondite, to show “the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure.” It must be recollect also that the public, like the law, never admits the plea of ignorance as an excuse, but condemns it as an offence, and fails not summarily to punish it, and publish it, as such.

It is doubtless in the easy colloquy that characterizes the meetings of the Society, that its greatest value, as well as its highest charm consists: hence, papers from corresponding members, by the remarks they elicit or the narration of similar cases to which they lead, become both interesting and important. The Council would therefore hold out every inducement for the acquisition of such communications, not simply by a vote of thanks, and an account of the degree of attention the subjects may have received, but by transmitting to the Authors the Annual Reports of the Society. For the maintenance of the same independent spirit of conversation, where all are competent to speak, it should be felt, as it were, the debt of *all* to do so: our intellectual treasury, like the real treasures of some of our hospitals, must be supported by voluntary contributions, and here too, the smallest are thankfully received.

It has lately been asserted in a Review of the Medical Societies of London, which has perhaps met the eye of all, that the Hunterian is “too exclusive;” it is difficult to know what is meant by so ambiguous an expletive, in reference to an Association which admits members of

all grades in the profession, of all opinions, and from every country—which welcomes strangers at its meetings, and whose discussions are fettered by no rules, but such as are necessary to its existence as a body. The Council appeal to the general estimation in which the Society is held, its list of Members, ordinary and corresponding, the number of visitors during the past year, and the extended Catalogue of subjects now furnished, as a reply to the remark. If indeed to have kept excluded all speculations barren of results; all unauthenticated cases; all, in fact, which did not bear upon structure or function in the living, or pathology in the dead body; or did not present some legitimate inductions from the sciences associated with Medicine; —if, by the tacit consent, and the good taste of all, the extravagancies of Mesmerism, and the puerilities of Homœopathy have also been excluded;—if such restrictions and such alone, have given the Hunterian Society the character of exclusiveness, then indeed the Council admit the correctness of the description, and feel that upon its preservation, the future position of the Society depends.

The names of several new Members will appear in our list, but the Council have to express their sincere regret, at the removal by death, of that of their respected associate Dr. Davies, who, at a former period of the history of the Society, was a frequent attendant at the Meetings. Few men, as Physicians, have attained deserved celebrity at an earlier period, and fewer still, have conciliated

to an equal extent, the good-will and esteem of their brethren. His careful enquiry, and correct opinion, it is well known, were appreciated by the profession, and relied on by the public, in the difficult diagnosis of thoracic disease.

During the year the Library has received such additions as will be read to you, and arrangements have been made, by which, Members desirous of obtaining books, may receive them on the presentation of a written order from the Librarian, (and this will be furnished on application to him at his house, any morning, Sundays excepted, before 12 o'clock,) to the Resident at the rooms of the Society; such order to be filed, and returned, upon the return of the books. This arrangement, it is believed, will render the advantages derivable from this source, more readily available to all. Our book-cases contain a considerable number of works of reference, and others,—a large proportion of which have been donations. There is still ample space on the shelves for the reception of such boons, or to meet such requirements of the Society by purchase, as the funds may allow.

The Treasurer, long conversant with the business of the Society, and now engaged in taking care of its funds, appends his financial statement to this report.

The following epitome presents an abstract of the principal cases, as well as of some of the leading opinions which have engaged the attention of the Society during the year:—

Affections of the Brain and Nervous System.

Paralysis—case of a woman 33 years of age—with loss of sensation and motion in the left arm and leg, and of sight in the left eye—after treatment for the space of four years, with some amendment only of the leg, the application of 1-16th of a grain of strychnia, upon a blistered surface over the left humerus, afforded relief to some extent the following day, and cure, after its repetition to the amount of twelve times, at the intervals of two, three, or four days.

— in children—its occurrence not always from obvious causes noticed—instances of three children dying paralytic, who were the subjects of disease of the hip joint, and one with fractured arm.

— cases of, accompanied with intense pain of a neuralgic character, for the relief of which, 12 grs. of Opium were taken daily—the intellect disturbed neither by the disease nor the remedy.

— case occurring in a gentleman, and supposed to depend upon repeated salivation. The symptoms slowly arising, and attended by loss of memory, singing in the head, and irregular movements—the morbid appearances were, the arachnoid milky, the cerebellum reduced to a soft pulp, the spinal marrow softened.

— cases of, related to prove that loss of power in the extremities, and of sensation, followed exposure to cold, hard study, teething, long courses of mercury, &c.

Epilepsy—fatal case of, succeeding an attack of phrenitis, in a young lady, who at 11 years of age had received a blow on the head; on examination, the bones of the skull were remarkably thick and consolidated, with softening of the brain, where pressed on by such addition of substance—the sides of the head not symmetrical.—Another case instanced with a similar condition of the cranium, but in which the substance of the brain was firm, together with evidence of chronic arachnitis having existed. The symptoms in this instance, were clonic spasms of the upper extremities, with pain in the head, and sleeplessness: moral controul exercised some influence over these, but mental excitement followed by stupor, and dilated pupils, eventually destroyed life in three or four days.

Hydatid in ventricle of the Brain—case referred to in a lad 11 years of age. Symptoms, dimness and subsequent loss of vision, to which chorea, paraplegia and death, succeeded.

Cerebral disease—case of, in a lady, all her life the subject of intense head-ache, to which paralysis and severe tetanic spasms gradually and slowly succeeded. The case was remarkable from the severity of the pain in the limbs, which were insensible from without; and from the spasmoid actions in muscles which were incapable of voluntary motion.

The pathology of the case was looked forward to, as likely to throw light upon the theories which refer to different portions of the brain, as sources of nervous power.

Cortical substance of Brain — case related where it had become as hard as cartilage. The patient died paralytic.

Tumour in the Brain — case related where the individual, the subject of the disease, was remarkable for the possession of great mental power.

Tetanus Traumatic — case of, in which electricity after affording transient relief, failed, and the symptoms ultimately disappeared under the employment of strychnia in doses of 1-8th of a grain three times a day, with 20 drops of Tincture of Opium, every two hours; the spasms and opisthotonus severe, the muscles of respiration slightly, and those of deglutition severely affected.

Tetanus idiopathic, — case related where, under the exhibition of large doses of Quinine, after bleeding, the symptoms disappeared. In relation to the subject of tetanus, it was remarked that too much stress is not to be placed upon the morbid appearances of the nerves, as similar states have been found, co-existing with fractures, burns, &c., without the

production of spasms of the muscles. In tetanus, dissections have shown, that the muscles are sometimes lacerated or even entirely torn through.

Delirium Tremens—case of, complicated with small-pox, in a tradesman 27 years of age. The treatment consisted of cupping and the use of Opium, with Antimonial Wine. After a lengthened discussion on the subject of delirium tremens, in which several cases were briefly stated, the advantages of Opium and Stimuli were generally admitted in the treatment of the disease; but Calomel and bleeding appeared sometimes allowable, in cases co-existing with chronic inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Delirium — case of, succeeding the use of spirituous liquors, marked by the absence of sleep for ten days; the disturbance of the sensorium not severe, neither was the case marked by the sweating skin, and tremor, diagnostic of delirium tremens; it was cured by Calomel and Opium, purgatives and stimuli. Sleep to the usual amount as a measure of relief in analogous cases, was not procured by the Opium.

— case of, the result of ungratified desire in a female, married to an impotent husband. The disease terminated fatally on the third day. A second case mentioned, the symptoms, in this instance, approaching catalepsy, occurring on separation from the husband.

Diseases of the Thorax.

Empyema with pneumothorax—an extraordinary case of, lasting for three years, with intervals of comparative health during the summer. The heart was pushed over to the right side, the left plura contained pus and air, and the lung was compressed against the spine—the right lung being filled with tubercles, contained only about one cubic inch fit for the purposes of respiration—and this becoming ædematous, the patient died.

— a remarkable case of, in which death suddenly supervened, and three quarts of sero-purulent fluid existed in the right side of the chest—the disease co-existed with extensive mischief in the viscera of the abdomen, inflammation and ulceration were found to have affected the stomach, intestines, and pancreas; this latter organ had ulcerated into the duodenum. The operation of tapping the chest, discussed at considerable length, and cases adduced to show its inexpediency in chronic forms of the disease—empyema, considered, sometimes to contribute possibly to the prolongation of life in phthisis, by compressing the lung, and thus arresting the progress of disease in the organ. Cases also instanced, where collapse of the chest occurred after effusion, without the operation—others, where the fluid had pointed, and the trocar being used at the point thus indicated, success attended the operation. Absorption, said not to be limited by

the presence of false membrane — urgent dyspnœa insisted upon, as a necessary symptom to justify the operation.

Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura — case of, succeeding scarlatina and complicated with hæmaturia, terminating fatally in a youth eighteen years of age. Post mortem inspection gave evidence of extensive disease in the viscera of the chest, with altered condition of the kidney.

Dropsy of the Pericardium — case of, relieved by hydragogue cathartics.

Diseases of the Abdomen, &c.

- *Jaundice* — fatal case of — where a mass of diseased glandular matter envolved the termination of the ductus communis choledochus — similar disease existed in the mesenteric glands and in the liver.
- utility of bleeding in — instanced in a case of some standing and severity, by relief within twenty-four hours after the use of the lancet
- the use of mercury deprecated in — unless an inflammatory condition marked by constant pain and tenderness, exist.
- case of a lady refusing to take mercury — adduced to show that simple purgatives will occasionally avail to cure.
- the cause of, frequently doubtful and obscure —

the question of the bile acting as a sedative on the brain, enquired into.

Hydatids in the Liver;— case, where a mass, of the size of a pullet's egg produced jaundice — the disease arose insidiously.

Hernia umbilical — case of — in a still-born child — the sac was twelve and a half inches in circumference — the abdominal muscles defective — the liver, and nearly the whole of the large and small intestines, were contained within the sac.

Peritoneum — case related, where the membrane was converted into a substance resembling white kid, firm and opaque — in a subject habitually a gin-drinker and who had been twice tapped for ascites.

Stomach — ulceration of — a man admitted into the hospital for other ailments, rapidly sunk under the symptoms of suddenly developed abdominal inflammation — inspection showed, the stomach of immense size, its mucous membrane hypertrophied, ulcerated, and having large cicatrices — the intestines contracted — case instanced, to show the occasional obscurity during life, of such affections.

Appendix cæci; — case, where hard feculent matter was contained in — producing inflammation of the in-

testines, with gangrene of the part, and death of the patient, six days after the commencement of his illness. Several additional cases referred to, where a similar cause, or a foreign body, formed a nucleus, around which, concretion took place — the generally fatal tendency of such accumulations, stated.

Cholera — case simulating Asiatic — the evacuations of the rice water appearance, and of albuminous character — prostration extreme — urine deficient — without blueness of skin — patient recovered — two fatal sporadic cases reported to have taken place.

Affections of the Generative and Urinary Organs.

Bladder, hæmorrhage into — case, existing in connexion with strictured urethra — the perineum being divided, a trocar was pushed into the bladder — the patient died after three days, apparently from pre-existing disease of the heart.

— case, dependant upon fractured pelvis and lacerated urethra — considerable relief obtained by elevating the pelvis, and thus removing the coagulum from contact with the catheter — incision had recourse to, for the removal of the coagulated blood — patient recovered.

— in a paraplegic patient — the bladder pumped out by means of lint, tied on to the end of the stilette of the catheter; the coagula passing in the form of lengthened clots — this patient recovered.

Bladder, fungus of — case of a gentleman referred to, long the subject of urinary disease — haemorrhage occurred into the bladder, incision above the pubes adopted, when two fungoid tumours were felt near the commencement of the urethra.

— Hydatids said to have been found in,

Kidney, haemorrhage from — case related, to show the importance of observing the recumbent position. A gentleman, the subject of this affection, on being raised into an elevated position, suddenly expired.

Urine albuminous — a variety of cases, adduced by the author of a paper, to show, that that form of dropsy which occurs after scarlatina, is not only marked by urine, containing albumen, but that if death take place, the same morbid changes are found in the kidneys, as in the disease recognized by the name of Morbus Brightii, &c. — and thence inferring, that this latter disease may have an acute stage, in which the antiphlogistic treatment, blood letting, &c. may effect a cure.

Urine, incontinence of — several cases reported to have been relieved by the employment of the extract of Nux Vomica, in doses varying from 1-6th to 1-3rd of a grain three times a day.

Urine, suppression of — the affection recorded to have

existed for the space of seven days, and in the same individual, on another occasion, for ten days, without the accession of severe symptoms — the case yielded to mild treatment.

Ureters, disease of—a patient, who had been operated on for stone in the bladder, suffered from retention of urine, this fluid was subsequently passed by stool — one ureter was found after death blocked up by a deposition of lithic acid, and ulceration had established an opening between it and the colon — on the opposite side the same process had commenced.

Strictures.—Those dependant upon local injury stated to be very difficult of cure — case instanced, where the whole strictured portion was completely divided, and the parts having been healed over an elastic gum catheter, a perfect cure was effected.

Uterus — case related, of supposed tumour appended to this organ, and in which the os uteri was thrown forwards — the symptoms persisted for eight or nine months, but gradually disappeared.

Uterus, partial retroversion of, subsequently becoming complete—a woman who had had procidentia uteri, on lifting a weight, was seized with a dragging pain and difficulty of micturition, catheterism afforded relief for a few days, when it became impracticable

by ordinary means,—the use of the bath and an elastic catheter, made very flexible, at length availed to empty the bladder; this organ described as being divided under these circumstances into two unequal cavities — the uterus righted itself after two days.

Uterus flaccid—a case stated, in which it was considered that the uterus, enlarged and retrovered, was in so relaxed a condition, as to be bent or folded on itself, and assumed on examination, the appearance of a tumour.

Uterus, polypus of—a case where this disease was complicated with labour. The polypus extended beyond the vulva, and was in size equal to the breadth of the hand—as the womb dilated this growth receded, and did not interfere with parturition — at the expiration of a month it had disappeared.

Puerperal Disease. Fatal case related, in which purulent effusion took place into the cellular tissue of the arms and legs, into the joints and veins, and between the lamellæ of the cornea. A second case succeeding flooding, in which the knee joint ultimately became affected, and the patient rapidly sank—pus was found in the joint, in the common iliac veins, and about the cervix uteri — in a microscopical examination of the blood in this case, the pus globules were specially recognized and described — the speedily fatal character of puerpural disease, when the joints become implicated, pointed out.

Puerperal Peritonitis — its identity with erysipelas, and its contagious character stated. Between twenty and thirty cases brought to bear upon this question by the supporters of such views, the arguments being — the co-existence of the two diseases at one time — the circumstance that Puerperal Peritonitis, frequently follows attendance on sloughing erysipelas—that it is confined often to the practice of one individual — that erysipelas not uncommonly prevails in different members of the same family, where the disease has first shown itself in the shape of peritonitis. Case adduced, where peritonitis was the first symptom, and inflammation of the vagina, followed by erysipelas of the vulva, subsequently involved nearly the whole body. Another case, where peritoneal irritation, and erysipelas of the face, alternated in the same individual. And again —two surgeons met in consultation on a case of sloughing erysipelas, about three miles distant from each of their respective homes — fatal cases of puerperal peritonitis followed immediately in the practice of both, there being no epidemic at the time. The importance of a correct discrimination of the forms of puerperal disease, as a guide to the treatment of it, was much insisted on—the efficacy of a full sedative in arresting the development of abdominal inflammation, illustrated by reference to cases; and whilst bleeding was admitted to be necessary in acute peritonitis, mercury was relied

on by several members in the less distinctly marked, though not less fatal forms of puerperal disease. A case adduced where an individual recovered, after the loss of several patients, in the practice of the same medical man : scruple doses of Calomel combined with 2 grs. of Opium and 2 of Tartar Emetic having been given every four hours, for five doses. The dose was originally an error in dispensing.

Placenta, portion of, retained. — Supposed to be a frequent cause of puerperal inflammation : the absorption of morbid secretions from the uterus adverted to, as another source of disease. Cases adduced in support of such opinions.

Surgical Cases.

Dislocation of head of the femur, into the ischiatic notch, with fracture of the shaft of the bone. — Five or Six hundred weight from the roof of a coal pit fell on the hip of a man while stooping. The fracture was reduced, and the limb placed in the straight position, and exactly at the end of six weeks, reduction of the dislocation was effected, after appliances of three quarters of an hour's duration. The difficulty of determining the precise nature of injuries about the hip joint, stated, and two cases of recent occurrence, instanced, where pulleys had been applied without effect.

— of hip reduced after seven weeks, in a case in which dislocation of the ankle had also occurred ; the

previous treatment had much enfeebled the patient, and moderate extension sufficed.

Hip Joint, disease of.—Case related where urine escaped from a wound above the crista ilii, and subsequently a small plate of bone passed from the bladder into the urethra.

Contraction of the Fingers.—Division of the flexor tendons adopted in a man, aged 40, for this state, and with considerable relief. The palmar fascia had been first divided ineffectually.

Hydrocele.—Cases adduced, where puncturing with the needle had appeared radically to cure this affection.

Eye, disease of.—Case of choroiditis, where effusion took place between the choroid and retina, in a child six months old, and who died from inflammation of the brain. The retina, shrunken, was found in the middle of the globe—the fluid part of the vitreous humour was absorbed—the lens carried forward had obliterated the anterior chamber—the crystalline capsule adhered to the iris and ciliary body. A case referred to, where puncturing for sub-choroid dropsy had been successfully practised.

Catseye—the appearance so called, stated to be often unconnected with malignant disease.

Eye, tubercular swelling in — sudden disappearance of, leaving the posterior part of the eye covered with yellow lymph ; the organ shrunken and amaurotic.

Strabismus with temporary loss of vision—case of, accompanied by head-ache of a neuralgic character— relieved by Colchicum and sustaining diet.

Syphilis Secondary.—A case in which pains in the head, and eruption, occurred in a female after marriage—the husband had had chancre six months prior to marriage, followed by sore throat and eruption ; a mild course of Mercury only, had been employed—a child, the fruit of the marriage, was puny and had disease of the skin ; after confinement the mother suffered from iritis.

— Several cases related where children were born with eruptions, in which the mothers had had no appearance of disease, and of wives where the husbands denied having had primary sores. Case related, where after repeated miscarriages, the foetus marked by syphilitic eruptions, a mild course of Mercury administered to both parents sufficed to remove the disposition to abort, and to conduce to the birth of a healthy child. The question how far a morbid secretion, not specific, acting upon the susceptible surface of another individual, may engender disease resembling syphilis, enquired into.

Miscellaneous Subjects.

Abcess lumbar — case where communication was established between the abcess and the duodenum—pus being evacuated by stool, and by vomitting. A second case, where pus from an abcess in the loins, was evacuated with the urine; and a third, in which the cyst appeared to have opened into one of the ureters.

Abcess, diffuse of the side — originating from diseased rib, the consequence of a blow, this condition undetected during life, co-existing with several dépôts of matter in other parts of the body.

Abcess beneath the pectoral muscle—case related, where this state followed repelled erysipelas — the matter communicated with the bronchi and was expectorated, leaving for a time an air cell external to the chest.

Abcess mammary — case related, where after continued abcess in the breast, a sinuous communication was established with the lungs; air escaped externally, and increased difficulty of breathing existed, on the cessation of the discharge.

— The propriety of an early opening of, discussed.

Long Forceps — a modification of, shown, the blades of unequal length, with increased curvature, and adapted for application over the face and occiput.

Sudden Death—three cases where children died after diarrhœa, and with some degree of cerebral affection, but in whom no sufficient cause for death appeared.

Opium—case related where a person, long habituated to opium-eating, after gradually reducing the quantity consumed, on one occasion of indulgence, took $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the drug in twenty-four hours, without destruction to life.

- its value, when introduced per anum, stated, in *Delirium Tremens*, after accidents, &c.
- case of a child, nearly destroyed by half a tea-spoonful of Syrup of Poppies, aged six weeks.

Conia — the vegetable alkaloid base — its action said to be opposed to that of strychnia, producing paralysis of the voluntary muscles—had been used in a case of chorea without effect. In one of Hydrophobia, some measure of relief appeared to arise from its employment.

Issues in the course of the Sutures of the Cranium—a remedy for obstinate head-ache—much employed in France—case adduced in which relief was derived, from the practice in one of the London Hospitals.

*Books added to the Library by Purchase during
the year.*

Thomson's Organic Chemistry, 1st vol.
 Christison on Granular degeneration of the Kidney.
 Holland's Medical Notes and Reflections.
 Carpenter's Physiology.
 Naysmith on the Teeth.
 Esquirol on Insanity.
 Ferguson on Puerperal Fever.

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*In continuation.*

Swan's Comparative Anatomy of the Nervous System.  
 Cruveilhier's Anatomie Pathologique.  
 Copland's Dictionary of Medicine.  
 Medico-Chirurgical Transactions.  
 Medico-Chirurgical Review.  
 British and Foreign Medical Review.

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Donations to the Library.

Stanley's Hunterian Oration for 1839. *By the Author.*
 An account of a remarkable case of Dry Gangrene.
By the Author, S. Solly, Esq.
 Case of a girl who voided a number of Entozootic
 Worms from the urethra. *By the Author, also*
 A Historical and Practical Treatise on Gout.
 Spallanzani on the Natural History of Plants and
 Animals. *2 vols.*

An Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog, and De Wenzell,
junr's. Treatise on Cataract. *By T. B. Curling, Esq.*
Radford's Essay on various subjects connected with
Midwifery. *By the Author.*

An Essay on the use of the Spleen. *By — Parsley, Esq.*
Middlemore's Treatise on Diseases of the Eye. *By the
Author.*

Lever's Statistical notice of one hundred and twenty
cases of Carcinoma Uteri. *By the Author*

Coulson on the Bladder and Prostrate Gland. *By the
Author.*

Pott's Chirurgical Works, *quarto.* *By Miles Beale, Esq.*
Hughes on Fibrinous Concretions in the Heart, and on
the Physical Diagnosis of Incipient Phthisis. *By
the Author.*

FINANCES.

Receipts.

By Balance transferred by late Treasurer.....	70	9	0
By Admission Fees	12	12	0
By Dividends on Stock.....	5	19	0
By Annual Subscriptions.....	105	0	0
			—
Total Received	194	0	0

Disbursements.

To Purchase of Books	23	2	0
To Printing and Stationery	11	9	9
To Rent.....	24	0	0
To Enlargement of Bookcase	47	17	9
Collector's Poundage, Attendant's Salary, {	13	17	0
Insurance and Sundries			
Addition to Funded Stock in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	50	12	6
			—
Total Paid	£170	19	0
			—
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	£23	1	0
			—

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Arrears £6. 6s. 0d.

Feb. 8, 1840.

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